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THE EMPEROR'S SPRECH ON EDUCA-TION MARKS A BENSATION.

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

mis Wish to Throw Grook and Latin Overboard-Aleace-Lorraine Still Longs for the French Bogimo-The Catholic Cam-Against Socialism - Immoral Dramas Crowd the Berlin Theatres-Next Sammer's Wagner Programmes at Batrenth-Our Bostors on the Mock Cure.

BERLEN, Dec. 7.-The Emperor William's great speech on Thursday on education has found an echo in every capital in Europe, but it would be difficult to give an idea of the sention it has caused in Germany. It amounts to a sweeping condemnation of classical education, and has created a feeling of consternation in the ranks of old-fashioned schoolmen. conservative newspapers are dumfounded and admit that the last vestiges of the ancient regime have been thrown overboard, while the crams of the Liberal Progressist nd Freisinnige parties laud the Kaiser as the most far-seeing of contemporary sovereigns. The Emperor dwelt on some defects of the present symmetrial or high school system, in Prussia especially, on the fact that those who teach should themselves be educated, ers in his monarchy. His Majesty also dwelt on certain evils which prevailed to an intolerable extent in high schools, and quoted figures to prove that certain physical allments, especially shortsightedness, which was increasing to an elarming extent, were directly dv. to too long hours and bad ventilation in school rooms. He asked his hearers to reflect on the meaning of these figures in relation to the question of national defence. What he wanted was soldiers. The country also stood in need of intellectual leaders and efficient servanta. How was the stock of these to be replenished when the number of shortsighted youth in the upper forms of the high schools rose in some cases to as much as 74 per cent.

When he studied at Cassall no fewer than eighteen of his fellow pupils out of a class of twenty-one wore spectacles, while some of these with their glasses on could not even see the length of the table. As Landesvater or Father of his country, he felt bound to declare that such a state of things must cease.

Then as regards the basis of instruction in all gymnasial schools, it ought, his Majesty said, to be German, and their principal aim should be to turn out young Germans, instead of youthful Greeks and Romans. They must rageously break with the medizoval and monkish habit of mumbling away at much Latin and a little Greek, and take to the German language as the basis of all their scholastic studies. The same remark applied to history as to languages.

Preference should be given in all schools to German history, geographical and legendary. Not only, however, would the gymnasia require to mend their method as to the matter taught and the manner of teaching it, but they would also need to reduce the time burden under which they now crush their pupils. It was this cruel, one-sided, and eternal cramming which had already made the nation suffer from as overproduction of learned and so-called sducated people, the number of whom was now mere than the nation could bear, and who conuted a distinct danger to society.

The Beefin journalists have taken umbrage at the Emperors remark that they are high esheel preducts run to seed. The National retorts that the press may claim some eredit for baving brought about the movement for educational reform which the Emperor is new so anxious to push forward. William IL does not admire newspaper men, and this is not the first time he has found occasion to let

Reports have been widely circulated for some time past that the Kaiser's personal finances been hopelessly involved by his own reckless expenditure, and it has even been reported that he has had to borrow \$5,000,000 marks from the banker, Herr ton Bleichrader, on his note of hand. These reports are all rubbish. The old Emperor William for many years expended scarcely one-half of his official income, and was able to leave to the Emperor Frederick. and indirectly to the present Emperor, nearly 100,0.0,000 marks in ready cash. This amount the young Kaiser has shown a disposition to spend in rebuilding and refitting his castles succeeded in getting rid of a good deal of this

secumulated treasure. The Berliners and Germans generally, who have never known a monarch, aside from the il-fated Ludwig II. of Bavaria, to spend money with a lavish hand, were horror stricken at apparent recklessness of their young Emperor, though this very lavishness beloed to fill their own coffers. They even hinted at approaching bankruptcy; but there is not the phiest cause for alarm. The Emperor himself is an adept at figures, and the finances are kept in perfect order by the Minister of the Royal Household. The fact is the Kaiser lives up to his dignity. Indeed, he has expensive tastes, and dearly loves display. In this spirit it was that he ordered a new erows to be made for him when he ascended the throne, though he said at the time that he ht never wear it, as it would probably give

him a headache. The Kaiser is by no means the invalid that me imaginative journalists would have us believe. I had an opportunity of verifying this on the occasion of the parade in honor of the guards who took part in the cremony, the Emperor was alone in appearing without his great coat in spite of the bitter cold. His face was ruddy, his voice was clear, strong, and ringing, and his movements were full of life and vigor. He bestrode a magnificent black charger, the vivacity of which he controlled by his kness only, during the long halts while the different regiments paraded the entire length of the Linden. If William II. is an invalid, he

certainly conceals it well. The Emperor seemed anxious to avoid recemising the presence of his mother, Emprese Frederick, who stood on the balcony of her palace, clothed in black and widow's weeds. The latest estrangement between mother and son is doubtless owing to the attempts of the former to assume the official duties of the reigning Empress during her approaching

The Berlin press prints daily reports of official receptions given by the Empress' mother to persons of distinction in rank, politics, art, and letters. The Emperor cannot prevent her doing so, but he makes no secret of the fact

that he does not like it. In conversation with a physician from Alsoe Lorraine whose practice is widely extended in country districts it is learned that the loyalty of the people of the annoxed province is much overestimated. This gentleman said: "I am in constant communication with hundreds and thousands of peasants all the year round, and thus far I have failed to observe any feeling of satisfaction with their present ruler. It is all foolishness to say that in their hearts they have a lways remained German. They fared extremely well under French rule, and they have not forgotten the prosperity they then enjoyed. Now that French rule, and they have not forgotten the present rules is withdrawn, they are not nearly so prosperous. German capitalists are unwilling to furnish the funds necessary for developing the country, perhaps because they fear that scooper or later the conquered provinces may revert to Frence. At any rate their

want of enterprise is regarded in that light by THE IRISH PARTY SPLIT. the beasantry."

The growth of socialism in the provinces is also remarkable. That party has now a widely circulated newspaper in Muchausen, but this paper does not advocate reannexation to the reach Republic; on the contrary, it proclaims the internationality of labor, and insists that the workingman is as badly off under the democratic rule of M. Carnot as under the military regime of Emperor William II.

The socialistic propaganda among the clerks in Berlin has signally failed. There are not a hundred of these poorly paid men who confess to any sympathy with the movement. I have attended several of the so-called mass meetings of Socialistic clerks of Berlin, only to meet the same faces everywhere. The reason of this is to be found in a trait of the Gorman character, which is perhaps not confined to members of this race. I mean the German clerk's unwillingness to identify himself with the hewer of wood and the drawer of water, or even the skilled mechanic. He considers himself a gentleman, even though he slaves for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. and half that time on Sundays, for a salary which a New York scavenger would consider unworthy of his acceptance.

Bebel's book, "Woman," a cheap edition of

which was recently brought out by the Socialist party, has now been withdrawn from public sale by the same authority. Leibknecht declares that the party shall not be held responsible for the opinions expressed in the work. This would indicate that Eugene Richter's pamphlet on the heterodoxy of socialism. which pointed to woman as a demonstration of the faulty deductions and vain prophesying of the Socialists to the workingman, has well fulfilled its object.

The campaign which the Catholic Church has commenced against socialism is assuming definite shape. Some of the Bishops have ordered their clergy to attend all meetings of Socialists in their parishes and take part in the discussions when desirable. The information thus obtained will afterward be reviewed neglected that can be said or done to counter act the spread of Socialism; so that between the Emperor, the Catholic clergy, Herr Eugene Richter, and their own leaders, the Socialists are having a lively time.

The rarity with which one meets with He-

brews in the German army has often been a matter of wonder. The fact of their scarcity in the ranks is not explained but is curiously confirmed by the official figures now forth coming, from which it appears that Germany with a Jewish population of 600,000 souls, has as many Hebrew bankers as if their coreligionists numbered 12,000,000. The percentage of Hebrew lawrers is equal to a proportion of 10,000,000 of the Christian population, while the number of Jewish soldiers turns out to be as small as it would be if there were only ninety children of Israel among us.

Never in the history of the drams in Berlin has the Zola school of realism been so much in favor as at the present time. Nowadays a mother has among the principal Berlin theatres nowhere to take her daughters. German. French, and Russian playwrights vie with each other as to who shall produce the most Zolaesque dramas for the Berlin stage. At the Lessing Theatre the German Sudermann exhibits crime t :umphant to appreciative audiences of bon vivants and cocottes. At another of our principal theatres. Dostowewki's romantic drama "Raskolnikow" exhibits all that is faulty and degrading in the family life of great cities, while the habitues of the Residenz Theatre find food for cynical amuse-ment in an all too faithful adaptation of Daudet's "La Lutte Pour la Vie," and besides these, the regular homes of the licentious drama we have the Theatre Libre to regale us every Sunday with some piece of more than ordinary lupricity. All these theatres are nightly growded, and witticism, which would be deemed rather strong even in a barroom, are listened to without a blush by our matrons and maid-ens. It is the fashion just now to attend these rmances, and any one who wishes to be

thought anybody must follow in the train. Augustin Daly has sequired the acting rights for America in a new play called "Artista," Schornthan and Schornfield are the proprietors of the play, acting rights of which have also The programme of the next Saircuth season has just been published. Within the period commencing July 19 and ending Aug. 20 there will be altogether twenty performances. "Parsifal" will be given ten times, "Tannhauser" seven, and "Tristan and Isolde" three times. Herman Levi of Munich and Felix Motil of Karlsruhe will bave the management, and the artists, including the ballet, will be recruited

from the different opera houses.

Dr. Koch's lymph may not, according to German law, be patented. Dr. Dixon of Philadelphia, who is at present in Berlin, denies that he has ever asserted a prior claim to the dis-covery now known as Dr. Koch's method. He says that until he came here the substance of Dr. Koch's method was unknown to him, and he declares that that he is willing to admit the superiority of Dr. Koch. He adds that he has The influx of foreign doctors continues. The opinion which is generally expressed by the American physicians, Loomis, Linsley, Stearns, Quimby, Einhorn, and Ernst, who have been witnesses of the operations as performed by Dr. Koch and his assistants, is that in the

case of lupus good results may be expected, but that a recurence of the disease is not absolutely excluded. The first undoubted cure was that of an Englishman, and has been accomplished within the last few days. The beneficial effects of the lymph in the case of bone disease is less manifest. As regards lung tuberculosis, the opinion among the American physicians is that the doses given are too large and the results unsatisfactory.

temburg, after winning 200,000 france at Monaco, decamped to New York, taking with him the wife of his best friend.

Another doubtful acquisition by the new world is Karl Echler, who defrauded the Ger-man Bank at Hamburg of 120,000 marks, by means of spurious notes, and is now on his way

A merchant named Trunz of Ebniger, Wur-

IN A PECULIAR AND TENDER MOOD.

Col. Shepard Recalls His Wife's Grand-mother and Recites Some Statistics. Col. Elliott P. Shepard, addressing an audience in Asbury Church, Washington square, yesterday afternoon, was not nearly so amus ing as on the previous Sunday, when he told how he came not to dye his lovely whiskers. His subject was the workman's Sabbath, and he said:

ne said:

"I speak in this room to-day with a peculiar and tender teeling. For here my wife a grand-mother and her husband used to sit Bunday after Sunday, worshipping their Maker. This church then belonged to the Presysterian. It was afterward sold to the Methodists, which shows how the work of Evangelical churches interlaces."

RAISING FUNDS TO START AN ANTI-PARNELL NEWSPAPER.

Parnell Says the Seceders are No Longer Members of the Nationalist Party-The Letter From Irish Archbishops Denouncing Parnell in Read In All the Churches in Ireland-Mr. Parnell's Trip.

LONDON. Dec. 7 .- The conference of the McCarthy party was prolonged until after midnight last night. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided throughout the session. A committee consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Barry, Morrough, Healy, Sexton, and Power was appointed to draft a prospectus for a limited company to establish a daily newspaper in Ireland to be devoted to the interests of the Nationalist party. Harry Webb, the Treasurer of the new company, opened a list, and the members present subscribed £1,020. It is probable that United Ireland will become a daily publication. The nominal capital of the company proposed is £100,000, of which £30,000

The majority party are keenly alive to the disadvantage of the lending Nationalist newspapers siding with Parnell, and the whole of the machinery of the National League being under his control. They are hopeful, however that the influence of the Bishops and pricets will assist them to obtain a popular verdict. Both sides are preparing for an immediate campaign in Ireland.

Messrs. Sexton. John Redmond. Crilly. and

others who were present at the closing scene when the majority seceded from the Parliamentary caucus, request that a denial be made of the sensational statements printed in certain English papers, and probably in some American journals, to the effect that some members of the caucus stood upon tables and threatened to fight, and that it was necessary to call in the police to quell the disturbance. On the contrary, it is said the members who seceded left the room without any disorder. and almost in silence, no offensive epithets being exchanged. As they quietly filed out those who remained kept their seats without remark until all had left.

A letter from the Archbishops and Bishops was read in all the Catholic churches in Ireand after the celebration of the masses to-day. At St. Colman's Cathedral. Queenstown, after the letter had been read, the Rev. Father Fisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had dis-graced, dishonored, and degraded himself by his own acts and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In retusing to rec-ognize the authority of the Bishops Parnell was doing incalculable mischief to the Irish cause, was performing the work of the enemy, and was rendering the beople disunited and distracted.

and was rendering the beople disunited and distracted.

The Mayor of Cork, after hearing of the secession of the McCarthy party last evening, sent the following despatch to John O'Connor:

"Ireland won't allow England to select her leader. This right belongs to Ireland. The Irish won't stand disdstone's dictation."

At the Catholic church in Mitchellstown the officiating priest, after reading the declaration of the hierarchy, warned the supporters of Parnell throughout his district not to defy their spiritual superiors.

O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. James Gilhooly to-day declared against Mr. Parnell's leadership of the party, and authorized their signatures to be appended to the resolutions against his leadership.

his leadership.

Mr. McCarthy has addressed a circular to all the Irish members of Parliament, including Parnell, calling a meeting of the party for 2 o'clock to-morrow. The first business to come before the meeting will be the election by ballot of a Consultation Committee of eight members.

Many of the majority party are in a dilemma.

Many of the majority party are in a dilemma, their quarterly checks for £50 each for parinmentary salaries just becoming due. It is probable that the money with which to pay them will be advanced from the fund satserthed at last night's meeting for the establishment of a new paper.

The party are discussing the advisability of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien returning by way of France, where a convention could be held at which the advice of the envoys could be obtained before their areas.

By Duniap's Cable News Company, After leaving the committee room last night the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party adjourned to the conference room, where Mr. Deasy was called to the chair. It was in the first place moved by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and seconded by Mr. J. F. O'Brien, that, acting under an im-

adjourned to the conterence room, where Mr. Deasy was called to the chair. It was in the first place moved by Mr. J. F. O'Brien, that, acting under an imperative sense of duty to our country, we, the undersigned, being an absolute majority of the undersigned, being an absolute majority of the undersigned, being an absolute majority of the whole number of the Irish Parliamentary party, declare that Mr. Parnell's tenure of the Chairmanship of this party is hereby terminated. This having been carried Mr. Healy moved and Mr. Sexion seconded the election of Mr. Justin McCarthy as sussional chairman of the party.

It was also resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Cance, seconded by Mr. Molloy, that the committee hereby constituted shall exercise, jointly with the Chairman, the functions hitherto attached to the Chairmanship of the party. That this committee consist of cight members of the party, to be chosen by ballot on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

On the proposition of Mr. Abraham, seconded by Mr. D. Sheehy, the following declaration was agreed to:

"We hereby solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle in devotion to which we have never wavered, viz. that the Irish Parliamentary party is and siways must remain independent of all other parties; and we further declare we will never entertain any proposal for the settlement of the home rule question, except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish people.

As might have been expected, Mr. Parnell for the settlement of the home rule question, except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish people.

As might have been expected, Mr. Parnell relases to recognize the voic whereby he has been deposed from the leakership of the Irish party, He holds that those who massed he vote had ceased to belong to the Irish Parliamentary party, and he now intends to wase a strenuous war with the object of demonstrative. Sr William Vernon Harcourt is credited when Micropies to this of the party threatening to the said that he knew something of the inner workings of the Iri

In Susport of Parnell, ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7 .- The Irish societies of this city met to-day and adopted a resolution to send the following cat-legram to Mr. Par-

to send the following cattlegram to Mr. Parnell.

"The United Irish Societies of the Capital City of the Empire State of New York repudiate secessionists, and unqualifiedly pledge support to Charles Stewart Parnell."

The secretary of the meeting was also instructed to write a letter to Mr. William O'Brien M. P. telling him that, as he had secedd from Parnell, his services as a lecturer for the cause were not required in this city.

Lexinotron, Ky. Dec 7.—There was a mass meeting of Irish citizens bere this atternoon for the purpose of endorsing Parnell. After several speaches resolutions were adopted, of which this is a samule:

"We believe Mr. Parnell's removal from the leadership would be disastrous to the Irish cause, and yould askin illustrate the cunning policy by which English statesmen have ever controlled Ireland—the policy of creating divisions in the ranks of Irish patriots."

IRINH DELEGATES HERE.

No Plans for Their Future Movements. McCarthy Endorsed by Irish Societies. Five of the Irish envoys who left New York a month ago, hopeful of the success of their immediate journey and confident of the triumph of their party at home, returned last night, careworn and uncommunicative. They left Chicago at 5:30 o'clock Baturday afternoon. and reached the Grand Central station at 8:08

o clock, forty minutes behind time. Mr. Harrington is still in the West.

John Dillon and Mrs. T. D. Sullivan led the way up the station platform, followed by William O'Brien and his wife and Messrs. Gill. Sullivan, and T. P. O'Connor. Dillon, O'Brien, and Sullivan registered at the Hoffman House Mr. O'Connor will stop at the Bartholdi and

Mr. Gill at the Fifth Avenue. None of the delegates would talk on political matters with the reporters, but Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Gill prepared this state-ment, which they gave out for publication as containing everything that the delegates had

containing everything that the delegates at to say at present:

"We regret to be obliged to continue to maintain silence in the circumstances of the present moment. We have cabled our approval of the choice of Mr. Justin McCarthy as Chairman of the Irish party, and our earnest hope that all our colleagues and our people may see their way to acquiesce in that choice, and thus restore the priceless blessing of unity to our party.

and thus restore the priceless blessing of unity to our party.

"Whatever additional communication we may find our-elves at liberty to make to the public will be made collectively, and will not be made so long as we can see any possibility of saving the country from a ruinous conflict. We profer that our views should suffer by our holding our tongues, rather than that the possibility of unity should be prejudiced by a single injudicious word at this painful moment."

sibility of unity should be prejudiced by a single injudicious word at this painful moment.

Mr. O'Brien read this statement to the reporters, and to all their questions would say only: "That embraces everything to be said," When asked how long he and his friends would remain in the city he said: "We have absolutely no plans perfected for our future movements here."

Half a hundred members of the County Tyrone Association met at 52 Union square last night and cheesed seeches endorsing the action of the anti-Parnellites.

Itesolutions were adopted deploring the hasty expressions of opinions that came from individuals, who are not in a position to grasp the complicated situation," endorsing Parnell, declaring that such "ill-advised utterances merely tend to prolong a crisis which, however long it may last, can only end in the voluntary or enforced retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish party," and urging that all friends of the Irish cause should able by the decision of the majority of the Irish Farliamentary party respecting Parnell's leadership.

At the meeting of the Federation of Irish County Societies in Washington Hall, Brooklyn, last night, several members expressed their dissatisfaction with the action of the recent meeting in Cooper Union by which a cable message in the names of the Irish societies was sent to England endorsing Parnell. They did not consider that the societies had been fairly represented. This resolution was introduced:

"Resolved: That while we express our addition of the analysis of the last warther of Charles Nigwarthed."

duced:
"Resolved: That while we express our admiration for the past work of Charles Stewart Parnell, we heartly indorse the action of the Irish Parliamentary party in electing Justin McCarthy to its leadership." hecarthy to its leadership."

The resolution was botly debated, and was finally passed by a vote of 25 to 19. The Federation at its next meeting, to be held on Jan. 4, 1891, will adopt its constitution and by-laws and elect permanent officers.

STOLE LA CHAMPAGNE'S PAPERS.

A Nice Young Man With a Vanishing Mother-to-Law Visits the Purser. A nice young man in a slik hat was ushered into Purser Lucien Camattant's state room on board the French steamship La Champagne

yesterday afternoon. He said he was anxious about his mother and sister, who had been on board. Purser Camatiant was very polite to his visitor, who asked a great many questions about the ship. The purser was called out for a minute, and when he came back to his stateroom the nice which were enclosed in a big manilla envelope and addressed to the agent of the line at

and addressed to the agent of the line at
Havre, had disappeared, too, and a number
of Camattant's personal belongings.

Detective Vall of the steamboat scuad started out on a huntforthe floe, young sneak thief.
At 10 o'clock last night he found him in a room
in McKeever's Hotel at the foot of Charles
street. The detective slipped a pair of handcuils on the man's wrists and a hunt through
the room brought to light all the stolen articles, including the ship's papers.

At the police station at Pier A the prisoner
said he was Charles Strong of Yanktown
Dakota, He declared that the person had
berrowed \$15 of him, and that he had taken

Dakota. He declared that the person had borrowed \$15 of him, and that he had taken "as security" the bundle of things which were found on him. He had gone on board, he said, to see his mother-in-law, who was a passenger.

The police told him they would have to detain him, and they took his pedigree. To the question. "Mar-ied or single?" he responded, "Single," thereby chucking his mother-in-law overboard. He had a little capital, consisting of a pawn ticket. of a pawn ticket.

LABOR ALSO ORGANIZING.

Rochester Clothing Cutters to Start & Co

ROCHELTER, Dec. 7 .- The clothing cutters of Rochester held a meeting last night to organize a cooperative clothing company to engage in the whole-ale manufacture of clothing. About 75 cutters and trimmers attended the meeting. and subscribed for \$3,000 of the \$25,000 it is predicted will be required to start the busi-ness, and all of which, it is anticipated, will be subscribed by Feb. 1. Temporary will be subscribed by Feb. 1. Temporary officers were elected, and a Committee on Constitution and By-laws was appointed to report at the next meeting to be held on Dec. 30. It was decided that the name of the naw enterprise shall be the Rochester Knights of Labor Cooperative Manufacturing and Clothing Company, and that no stock-holders shall have more than five shares of \$100 each.

holders shall have more than five shares of \$100 each.

This organization is the outgrowth of the National Convention of cutters held here last August. An association of the twenty-three clothing manufacturers has just been formed here for the purpose of protection against the demands of employees, and this action, it is asserted, has given an impetus to the projected establishing of a Knight of Labor clothing manufactory. Hochester is a great clothing center, and there is much public interest in the venture. There have been many disagreements between employers and employees, but no strike is expected.

MURDER ON A KENTUCKY HORSE FARM. James Riley, a White Trainer, Pistols a

Colored Associate. LEXINGTON. Dec. 7 .- About 6 o'clock this morning Trainer James Riley (white) shot and killed Benjamin Slaughter (o lored) at the training stable of B. J. Treacy, near this city. The two men became involved in a quarrel about the amount of authority Biley had on the place. Slaughter got exceedingly angry and knecked the white man down. Biley arose before Slaughter could jump on him and, quickly drawing his pistol, shot the negro in the neck, kill ng him instantly. He then gave himself up to the authorities.

PATERSON, Dec. 7.-The First Baptist Church in Passaio city was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was a large frame building worth about \$14,000. It was insured for \$12,000. There was no insurance on the \$1,700 \$12,000. There was no insurance on the \$1,700 organ.

The Sunday school was in session, but all the children were safely removed through the bacement.

The fire spread with great rapidity. The whole building was a mass of flames long before the firemen arrived.

The fire spread with great rapidity. The third was a mass of flames long before the firemen were very slow in getting to the church and of little use after their arrival. Some of the pews and curtains were the only things saved. The cause of the fire was a defective flue, it is thought.

Fears of Riots at the Alabama Mines. BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 7.—It is reported here tonight that negro miners will be put to work a s number of the coal mines to-morrow, and that trouble with the strikers is feared. eral squads of deputy sheriffs left to-night for various mines in the county where negroes are to take the places of the strikers. It is said that the strikers will try to prevent the negroes from working, and the officers have been asked for to prevent stota. THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

SECRETARY WINDOW DISCUSSES IT WITH A BUN CORRESPONDENT.

Me Says the Treasury Has Put Out Over \$100,000,000 in Nineteen Months Without Any Appreciable Efect, and He Thinks the Money Has Been Hoarded - The \$100,000,000 Beserve Will Naver he Disturbed With Mis Consent-He Might Call on the 884,000,000 Deposited in National Banks, but That Would Not be Very Popular at This Time-But Whatever He Dess He Doss Not Propose to Let the Treasury Become Bankrupt,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Secretary Windom, in conversation this evening with THE SUN correspondent on the financial condition and the prevailing uneasiness in monetary circles n New York and all over the country, said: "The Treasury Department is doing all it can to relieve the present unfortunate con-

dition, and it will continue to do so on the same line of policy as that which has been forlowed up to the present time.
"The money stringency is not a result of a

been a time i 1 the history of the Government in an era of p ace when so much money has been flowing out of the Treasury into the country. During the 19 months that I have been at the head of the department the amount of money in circulation has been increased over a hundred millions, and during the five months of this fiscal year the increase has been between seventy-five and eighty millions. That is an enormous amount of money to put out, but its effect has been scarcely appreciable. It has become absorbed without apparently leaving any trace of its existence. Of course, when busi-ness is lively and brisk, as it has been recently in nearly all branches of business, it produces a scarcity of money, but the present condition of affairs cannot be accounted for on that ground. I think that for the greater part of the hundred millions which have been expended by the Treasury in the purchase of bonds you must look in the private tills and in the vaults of the safe deposit companies, and until confidence is restored and those who are now hearding money can be induced to let go of it an enormous

adequate reliet." "It has been suggested, Mr. Windom, that your call for 5,000,000 of the 4 per cents. will have no appreciable effect upon the situation. and that to do any good the Treasury should adopt heroic measures and put in circulation at once as much as seventy-five or a hundred

amount of money would be required to give

"That could only be done by action of Congress," replied the Secretary. "The Treasury is doing as much as it can do in the circumstances. What I may do in the future I cannot say, because I have not decided; but I do not propose to let the Treasury become bankrupt, whoever else may become so, while I am the head of the department. There is in the Treasury at the present time enough money to pay out about six millions of dollars for bonds offered in response to my cal of last evening, and a little more. Then there is about seventeen and a half millions in fractional currency, which might be paid out in the purchase of bonds but. I suppose if that was done it would be offered next day in exchange for greenbacks, so that greenbacks might just as well be paid out at first, although there is a lack of small currency all over the country. But it would not be pos sible to pay out the amount of money you mention.

"There is the hundred-million-dollar fund in gold held as the legal tender reserve. Why not place that with the national bank depositaries?" suggested THE SUN representative. "That will never be done with my consent," said Mr. Windom with emphasis. gress might order it done, but I certainly would never recommend it.

"That would be the worst possible remedy in my opinion. There are several others which time to discuss them for publication. One thing might be done, and that is to call in the twenty-four millions held in the national bank repositories, but I do not think that that would be a very popular proposition at the present time. That is one of the beauties of the de-posit system. When the Treasury needs the money it dare not call for it. I received the other day a broad and comprehensive scheme, which, if it were adopted, would undoubtedly afford a great deal of relief. I do not know where it came from, as the communication was not signed, but it took the form of a series of five petitions. Each one of them was printed evidently for the purpose of circulation, and bore at the top in large black letters, 'Stop robbing the Treasury.' The first of the series, was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling upon him to stop robbing the Treasury by purchas ing bonds at a premium, and commanding him to buy them at par. The second was addressed to the President, and requested him to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds at par without paying premiums. The third, addressed to the Supreme Court, demanded that that body should mandamus the President and call upon bim to call upon the Secretary to the same effect. The fourth was directed to the House of Representatives, and requested the impeachment of the Secretary for robbing the Treasury this payment of premiums on bonds, and the fifth was addressed to the Senate and House, in Congress assembled, to pass a bill eighty millions for a purchase of bonds at par That is a pretty comprehensive scheme, isn't it, and how well it would look if it was to be adopted. But so far I have not heard of the Supreme Court taking action desired, and I have no doubt that I should be able to offer a good defence if the impeachment resolution was to be passed by the Rouse. No, the only thing that I can say about the future policy of the department is that as occasion presents itself I shall continue to purchase bonds so long as the financial condition of the Treasury will warrant such action."

WHAT THE FINANCIERS BAY. They Think the Ofer to Buy Fours will Help Things.

Bankers and business men said yesterday that the effect of Secretary Windom's circular calling for proposals to sell \$5,000,000 4 per cents would be felt immediately. President H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank said oncerning the present altuation and the Secretary's circular:

I think the action of the Secretary in beginning to buy four per cent. bonds ought to improve the situation very materially. I have no doubt that he will easily obtain the \$5,000.000 worth of fours he has advertised for, and
at the present prices for the bonds that will
give us \$6,000.000 additional currency for use
in our business. I have no doubt that the Secretary will almost immediately purchase another \$6,000.000 of the fours. In fact, I think
the policy of the Treasury will be to pay out
by the purchase of bonds all the surplus
revenue as it is received. This will prevent
the absorption of money by the Treasury and no doubt that he will easily obtain the \$5,000. the absorption of money by the Treasury and will assist greatly in restoring confidence. I think the people of the country are beginning

was natural that our people should be greatly disturbed, and that confidence and credit should receive a great shock on account of the disturbances abroad. But we have as much money to do business with as before. In fact, we have more currency per capita and in proportion to the business of the country than ever before in its history. I have no doubt that the good sense of the people will overcome this feeling of disturbance, and that matters will return to a more normal condition very soon. I notice in connection with my own business that country bankers understand the situation better and are adjusting themselves to the somewhat changed condition of affairs. They are getting over the shock which came when it was decided to issue loan certificates in this and other cities. I think the events of the past week have proven to the public that the bankers here can and will render the necessary assistance to mercantile houses and others, so that they can continue their business in the usual way. While I might say the condition of affairs is still serious, I see no cause for alarm or a nanic."

Mr. Russell Rage said that he thought the situation locked brighter than it had looked for some time.

"As far as the rathroads are concerned," he said, "things have not looked so well for eighter than it had content of the said, "things have not looked so well for eighter than it had content of the said," things have not looked so well for eighter than it had content of the said, "things have not looked so well for eighter than it had content of the said."

Mr. Russell Sage said that he thought the situation looked brighter than it had looked for some time.

"As far as the railroads are concerned," he said, "things have not looked so well for eighteen months. We are getting along varidly in the said, "things have not looked so well for eighteen months, we are getting along varidly in the said, and in the circular the company issued on Saturday night. Secretary Windom has helped things along with his circular calling for fours, and that indicates a disposition on the part of the Government to come to the aid of the besiness of the country. No doubt the policy of buying bonds will be continued. I will say that it meets my hearty approval. With the improved montary outlook in Europe I see no reason for the discreta that seems to have selzed hold of the mids of some begole on Saturiay night. I look for a steady improvement of things from this time out."

Tresident J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said that he thought things were looking better all the time, and now he saw no occasion at all for slarm.

"The Government's published call for proposals to sell 4 per centa," he said, "is a step in the right direction. It will help to restore confidence. In view of that and other things, I think I am justified in saying that things are looking very en ouracing."

"My opinion," said Cornelius N. Bliss, "is that matters look better for to-morrow. The Secretary's circular and the purchase of bonds that will take aloce immediately will releve the present situation to a considerable extent. The coming of a large amount of foreign gold, which is on its way here now, will also help matters along, I don't hink there is really any serious think the matter with the money world except a lack of confidence, and I think we will see a decided improvement in that line to-morrow."

"It is not so much money that we need now," said a banker. "It is confidence in paper. We have all the money we ever had to carry on business with. The trouble is just here: In this country, as in o contraction of the currency. There never has

tary's action in calling for bonds will go some way toward doing this."

KALAKAUA'S VISIT

It Is Said He Wishes to Sell His Islands to the United States.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.-Whenever Kalakana comes to this country or sends one of his officers here there are rumors of floating a loan or annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This time the usual rumors were floating round, but no one took any stock in them till to-day, when a big sugar planter on the islands let drop the real reason of Kalakaua's visit, It seems the King has been authorized by the Bawaiian Government to offer the islands to the United States, he to

receive a fat allowance.
All of the sugar planters are back of the cheme, because it means to them an increase of \$5,000,000 yearly on their sugar grop by reason of bounty of two cents per bound on homegrown sugar offered by the McKinley bill Under the old reciprocity treaty they had advantage of the American grower, but now this is reversed, and if they remain under a foreign flag they will lose this big bounty. What will commend annexation scheme to the State Department is that it would deliver the trade of the islands into American hands. With new duties on imports English importers would be driven from the field. Kalakaus or his Chamberlain, Macfarlane, will soon leave for Washington to lay the proposal for annexation

ANGRY WITH HARRISON.

The Grand Army Mon of Akron, Chie, ARBON, Ohio, Dec. 7.- The bitterest warfare ever waged in the ranks of Summit county Re-

publicanism was brought to a close by the nomination of W. B. Gamble as Post-master of Akron. The fight began last June, and has been waged merciless-ly ever since. It was the Grand Army and the veterans on the one hand, with Col. A. L. Conger, member of the National Committee at their head, and the Akron Court House poli ticians on the other, with Smyser and McKinley backing Gamble. The President, according to the stories told by several gentlemen who wen to see him about the appointment, promised to give the place to a soldier. It was Gamble against the old soldiers, and in spite of protests the old soldiers were turned down, and their candidate, a man who had been a pris-

tests the old soldiers were turned down, and their candidate, a man who had been a prisoner in Andersonville, and whose health was shattered by the confinement, was ignored. Col. Conger writes:

"I think the appointment of W. B. Gamble as Postmaster at Akron is one of the greatest political outrages that has yet been persetrated by this administration. It is a burning insult to the ole soldiers and a stap in the face to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is an insult to Buckley Post, to the department of Ohio, and to the National Encampment, which represents over 400,000 men.

All of these branches of the great veteran organizations had spoken in no succertain tone in favor of the appointment of a soldier. If I had the record with me and the resolution passed at the encampment at Boston, Mass., I would give them, and I shall do so when I return to Akron, and I will give the entire record of the case for publication, and every soldier in the United States shall have a copy placed lefors him.

"The Gamble appointment is not only a slight to the Grand Army; it is also an Insult to insetenths of the business men of Akron, who were in favor of appointing a soldier. If the President ever runs for another office in this country, he will have a hard time to explain away the insult has offered to the soldiers in turning down an Andersonville prisoner, who had a national endorsement for the recognition which had been promised to the soldiers by the Republican party in more than a thousand resolutions passed in Republican conventions.

"I am very sorry Mr. Bmyser insisted upon pressing this insult on the soldiers in tresulted largely in the defeat of Major McKinley, and the President should have risen above Mr. Smyser's short-sightedness, and stood by the promises and interests of the Republican party."

A Draw After Ninety-one Rounds. Omana Neb., Dec. 7.—Before the South Omana Club last night Tommy White of Chi-

cago and Dan Daly of Bangor, Me., fought 5 hours and 55 minutes without reaching a decision. White had the best of Daly in and reach, but Daly was the cleverest of the and reach, but have rounds White tried for a nock-out and lande i several times beavily. In the twentieth round Dair closed White's left eye, and in the thirty-fourth the chicago man's mouth was smashed so hard that it bled until the end. In rounds thirty-seven to forty-two White tried hard for a knock-oul, but Daly avoided him. avoided him.

Till the eventy-first it was a walk-around,
when Daly did a little more fighting. White
was badly winded, but atill fought well. In
the nint-first round both men were too tired
to proceed, and the fight was drawn.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Rightp-two Excise arrests yesterday. Robert Garrett of Ball more is at the Victoria Hotal.

The Oat Street police have a grid badgs bearing the inarription. "William Lederer, Daucing Academy, Presented by Scholars," which was picked up in the street.

atreet.
Joseph Johnson of 550 West Fifty eighth atreet was found insensenishie, yesterday afterfuon, at the base of the ceilar steps at it has entire third street, where he was employed to look after a furnee. It was supposed that he was drink, and he was leaked as it has last that he was drink, and he was leaked as it has last was discovered that it of has the fact of the was sent to the Freebyterian house. Fire hours last it was discovered that Johnson's hall was becoured, and he was sent to the Freebyterian house.

PRICE TWO CENTS. MISS MARY ALLEN'S RESCUE SHE HAD BERN SEIZED BY INO MEN IN A HALLWAY.

Young Peter Dempsey, a Nephew of the Nonparell, Hears Her Sereams and At-Peter Dempsey, a cooper, 23 years old, of 191

Bedford avenue, was stabbed in three places and perhaps mortally injured last evening while protecting a young girl from the assault of two Poles. Mary Allen, 15 years of age, and very pretty.

lives with her parents at 114 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh. In the rear of the house in a frame shanty live Andreas Mihalla and Wadialus Wisniskie.

Mary was standing in the hallway of her

home waiting for her folks, who had gone to church, to return, when she was selzed from behind by two men, whom she afterward identifled as being the tenants of the rear house. They had begun to drag her along the passageway, in spite of her struggles and ories for mercy, when Dempsey, who was passing, ran to see what was the cause of the scrooms. Dempsey is not strongly built but he is a

nonhew of Jack Demuses, the Nonparell, He struck at one of the men and turned on the other who stood his ground and showed fight. The man first struck picked up a stick and knocked Dempsey down with a blow on the head. As soon as he fell to the floor both men

caught hold of him and pulled him furthed into the hallway. They then began to kick him. The girl ran to the street screaming Policemen Hinch and Early, who were at the

corner of the street, ran up and found the hall door closed. They broke it in without ceremony, and fell over the prestrate body of Dempsey. Leaving him there they started in pursuit of the Poles.

Andreas Mihalia, who was slightly under the influence of drink, in his efforts to escape, had fallen down an open cellarway and was found bleeding profusely from a savera scale would Wisniskie was captured hiding under a bed in the attle of the rear house.

As soon as the prisoners were handcuffed an ambulance was summoned to attend young Demosey. The surreon took him to the Fifth precinct station, about two blocks away, for examination. He had been stabled in three places. One would had narrowly escaped the spine at the base of the neck one was just below the right shoulder blade, and the third had penetrared the right forearm.

Nothing was found on Mihalla when the prisoners were searched at the station. On Wisniskle was a large, ugly looking dirk, with the blade and white handle besmeared with blood. His right hand and coat sleeve were spetted with blood.

Both men were looked up on the charge of assault in the second degree. Miss Allen will make an additional charge against thom in Justice Gootting's court this morning.

Demosely refused to go to a hospital, and he was taken bome. The knife blade which fafficted the wound on the neck had gone through the collars of his thick cluster and under oost. Had it not been for that protection the ambulance surgeon said there would have been no occasion for any further blows. As soon as the prisoners were handcuffed an

NO LIGHT ON SWORDS'S DEATH.

It Is Believed That He Was Crossing

Fleetwood Park to Catch a Train. Early vesterday morning the body of Charles H. Swords, treasurer of the Jewellers' Mercantile Agency of 216 Broadway, who was found dead in a ditch in Pleetwood Park on Saturday afternoon, was removed to his home, 1.727 Washington avenue. Coroner Schultze gave the permit. The valuables and papers found were sent to the Coroners' office by Capt'

Brooks, pending the inquest. It is believed that Mr. Swords met his death while trying to reach the Morrisania station of the New York Central road by taking a shore cut across Fleetwood Park. This seems to be the only plausible reason for his being in the a secluded place in which to commit suicide he chose poison as a means to accomplish the end, as there are no outward signs of violence. His neighbors say he would have been the last man to kill himself. The ditch in which the body was found is so shale low that any one falling into it could readily get out again, unless injured or dazed.

Partially concealed by the boulder under which it lay the holy might have remained.

which it is, the body might have remained undis overed for weeks. The cold weather of the past few days makes it difficult to judge when Mr. Swords met his death.

Mr. Swords did not lie passive in the ditch in which his body was found. He had struggled violently, as it in pain while dying, and he feel had dur, quite a hole in the side of the bank. His wire says he had had rouble with his head, and was also a sufferer from dyspensia. Deputy Corner Jenkins was at the house late last night, but made no autopsy. An autopsy will probably be made to-day.

STABBED AT THE DOOR OF A MISSION.

A Drunken Visitor to the Florence Mission Reseats a Priendly Advance. George Hallbeck of 250 East 116th street entered the Florence Mission in Bleecker street

last night and took a seat behind James Carey of 219 East Twenty-first street. Hallbeck was intoxicated, and as he swayed about in his seat his head struck Carey's back. Carey changed his reat, and this seemed to anger Hallbeck, who went out on the steps

of the mission. Carey followed Hallbeck, and tried to lead him back into the meeting. While they were talking on the walk, George Bowles of 76 Forsyth street, came along and tried to pursuade Hallbeck to reduter the mission. Hallbeck

Hallbeck to resister the mission. Hallbeck tyld Bowles to mind his own business, and knocked him dows.

Then, as Bowles was rising Hallbeck drew a faile and stabbed him five times, twice in the back and once in the shoulder, arm and side.
Bowles fell bleeding to the walk, and Hallbeck ran down Bleecker street toward the Bowery, where Policeman Foley arrested him, He was locked up in the Mercer street station. Bowles was taken to St Vincent's Hospital, where it was said his wounds were serious, but not necessarily fatal. He is a waiter in Dennett's restaurant in Park Row.

The Weather.

The moderate storm which was developing on the akes on Saturday moved northeast with increased energy, and was central yesterday of the Nova Scotta coast. The storm which was central in the lower Mis-siasippi valley was forced southward until it had nearly shatppi valley was forced southward until it had nearly disappeared. The movement of these atorms was caused by an eastward movement of the high pressure area in the West, which separated them. A considerable high pressure area remained in the West. Fair weather prevailed in the extreme Northwest, southward to Teras, and eastward to the lake region. It was generally fair on the attacle coast. Light snew squalls cocurred in the lake region. The sero temperature which existed in the "takes of Wyoming and the Dakotas had advanced sufficiently eastward to cause Dakotas had advanced sufficiently eastward to cause a fail of 10° to the Atlantic. High northwesterly gales prevailed on the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to Eust-port becoming less severs inland to the lakes. In this city the lowest humidity was 64 per cent. The

wind was high and northwesterly, reaching a maximum of 85 miles.

To day promises to be fair, colder. Tuesday fair, slightly warmer.

 Signify warmer.
 The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tun Son

 building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:
 1880

 SA.M.
 34*

 BA.M.
 34*

 BA.M.
 34*

 BA.M.
 35*

 Average on Dec 7, 1850. 201

FOR Name New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta Rhode Island, Connecticut eastern New York, easters Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, colder; fair weathers northwesterly winds; fair weather on Passing,
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware,

and Virginia fair weather, except anow in Virginias nor herly winds; lower temperature; fair weather on For western New York western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fair weather: northerly winds; slight

Latest Marine Intelligence

The eleamably Bhactis, from Hamburg, arrived last